THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1252.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

Weſtham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a leaſe, and is at preſent working, the above Foundery; and having provided the beſt artiſts in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the firſt quality, propoſes to caſt, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every deſcription; alſo, caſt Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiſtered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and ſmall ſtoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain ſtoves and maul'd plates; caſt railing of every pattern, plowſhares & plow boards; caſt coach, phæton and chair boxes; ſcale weights from 1 to 60 lb.; ſaſh and clock weights: patent taw irons for ſmiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with ſcrews complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; caſt iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every deſcription—together with any other article in the caſting line, to a given pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purchaſed by application as above

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Laſt drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next claſs, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next claſs, or paid, at the option of the perſon entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be conſidered as renewed in the ſecond claſs.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the firſt day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loſs on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.*		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raiſed,		10,000
Ticket firſt drawn,		1,000
Ticket laſt drawn,		20,000
1 *other prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madiſon.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelſon.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Baſſett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleaſants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Peterſburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Wincher; Chapman Johnſton, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country

DOCTOR WILSON,

HAS taken (as a temporary reſidence) the houſe lately occupied by Doctor Adams, oppoſite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries buſineſs with the practice of Phyſic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a freſh and very general aſſortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. 12w6m.

A Young Man,

WHO can produce the moſt ſatisfactory teſtimonials of the propriety of his conduct, &c. wiſhes to be employed in the capacity of SUPERCARGO, to the Weſt-Indies, or a port in Europe.—A line addreſſed to A. B. and left at the Printing Office hereof, will be immediately attended to.

October 6.

SAMUEL BAILEY

Offers for ſale, at his Nurſery in New-Kent county, near the Croſs-Roads,

FIVE THOUSAND GRAFTED

APPLE TREES,

Of choice fruit, at 6d per Tree. He believes they are not excelled, if equalled by any in this ſtate, either in thriftineſs or quality, having, at conſiderable trouble, collected the moſt approved kinds, agreeable to the following liſt:

Wineſop.	*Winter Pearmain.*
Bell flower.	*Freeman's do.*
Summer Cheeſe.	*Cannon do.*
Winter Cheeſe.	*Lightfoot's do.*
Clopton's Hangfaſt	*Longſtem.*
May Apple.	*Sheep-Noſe.*
June do.	*Harveſt Apple.*
July do.	*Sweet Ruſſett.*
Golden Wilding.	*Long Crab.*
Rawls Jennetts.	*Red do.*
Lowry Apple.	*Flat do.*
Summer Pearmain.	

September 29th, 1804.

Having ſeen many Orchards ſet out by Mr. Samuel Bailey, and particularly two ſet for us, we believe him to be better acquainted with that buſineſs than any other perſon that we know.

Wm. Chamberlayne.
Thos. Frayſer.

Sept. 29, 1804.

Mr. Bailey has ſet out an Orchard for me, which I think is done in a ſuperior manner to any I ever ſaw.

Ro. Chriſtian.

FOR SALE,

At Louiſa courthouſe, on the firſt Wedneſday in December next,

182 valuable Slaves,

Conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

BELONGING to the eſtate of Chriſtopher Smith, deceaſed. Among them is a valuable TANNER, regularly bred to the buſineſs. The ſubſcriber has refuſed to ſell any of them privately, and they will certainly be offered at public ſale at the time above mentioned. A credit 'till the 10th Feb. 1806, will be given, on the purchaſers giving bonds with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date; but if the principal is punctually paid, the intereſt will be remitted.

CHARLES SMITH,
Acting Executor of Chriſtopher Smith.

October 1ſt, 1804. 19t

EDUCATION.

JOHN D. BLAIR

INFORMS the public, that the Academy under his direction and that of Mr. WOOD, has commenced, after the uſual vacation, where youth are inſtructed in the Greek, Latin and French Languages; the Mathematical Sciences, Aſtronomy, Geography, and Natural and Moral Philoſophy.

In order that the ſtudents may make every poſſible proficiency, they are divided, according to their ages and their capacities, into ſeparate claſſes, ſo that each individual receives the ſame attention and benefit, as if he were under the inſtruction of a private tutor.

N. B. J. WOOD has alſo eſtabliſhed a ſeparate claſs, not interfering with the public ſchool hours, for thoſe who chuſe to be inſtructed in the art of Drawing and Painting.

Richmond, October 4, 1804.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

COMMITTED as a runaway, by the name of JACK DENNIS, a ſlender Negro Man, of 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, no fleſh marks perceivable, wears ear-bobs, has good teeth, and dreſſed like a ſailor. He ſays his name is *John Brown*, is a free-man, and born at Little York, Pennſylvania, and has two brothers, Ephraim and Benjamin Brown—the former, a houſe-carpenter, in *Baltimore*; the latter, a ſhoemaker at *Alexandria* in this ſtate—and that he has commonly uſed the water for a livelihood. He will be ſold as a ſlave, according to law, unleſs claimed by his owner, or ſufficient proof of *freedom* ſhall be exhibited in due time to prevent it.

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.

May 15th, 1804. law12w

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the enſuing ſeaſon.

THEY expect a further ſupply by the firſt arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their aſſortment—which will be diſpoſed of at their uſual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next Legiſlature of Virginia, praying the eſtabliſhment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increaſe of the capital of the ſaid Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

Review of JEFFERSON'S Adminiſtration.

NO. XII

The evils of the acts of government which we have conſidered, are perhaps limited in their operation. They may probably be repaired by ſucceſſive rulers, under the direction of wiſdom and virtue.—The effects of the repeal of the judiciary ſyſtem muſt, however, be excepted. Tho' any future adminiſtration may pronounce it a violation of the firſt principles of the national compact, wicked men, conſidering it a fortunate precedent for ſtill greater encroachments on this main pillar of the conſtitution, will ceaſe to tremble at that firm, pure and deciſive juſtice, which deters from machinations againſt the peace and ſafety of the ſtate. The conſequences of the meaſure we are about to notice, are not of a fleeting and temporary nature.—They are conſtantly corrupting the healthful juices of the political body, and muſt ultimately cauſe its diſſolution. The indiſcriminate naturalization of foreigners is the preparation of materials for an exploſion, which will ſhake the conſtitution, the edifice of FEDERAL WISDOM, into a heap of ruins.

We ſhall ſhow, what muſt be the character of aliens, according to eſtabliſhed principles which regulate human conduct, and afterwards aſcertain the truth of it by a compariſon with facts; that ſuch men are not neceſſary to improve and advance our manufactures; that they cannot be truſted by the country in time of danger; and that they will finally cauſe its deſtruction.

The author of our nature has wiſely implanted in the human breaſt a principle of attachment to the country where exiſtence firſt commenced. Seldom can it be eradicated. Though the commiſſion of crimes may force a man from his native ſhore to wander in other climes; yet, as ſoon as the law forgets its ſeverity and offers mercy, he is willing to fly to the boſom of his native country, baniſh the remembrance of the indignities he may have ſuffered, and again embrace her as his deareſt friend. Hence baniſhment is reckoned as a ſevere puniſhment, from a belief of the deſtructibility of this attachment; that it will recal to memory the pleaſing recollection of the ſcenes of childhood and innocence, when life was unſtained by vice. To contraſt the ſituations where a perſon was once ſurrounded by his friends, now rejected from the ſtate as dangerous to its peace, once enjoying the pleaſures of ſocial connections, now a ſolitary wanderer, excites the moſt poignant reflections, and makes many prefer death to baniſhment. The conduct of Coriolanus illuſtrates the ſtrength of attachment to country. Having experienced the higheſt injuſtice from his countrymen, and made himſelf the leader of a foreign army, to avenge his injuries in the deſtruction of his native city; yet, at the interceſſion of his friends, he relented, though with the proſpect of ſuffering as a traitor by thoſe whoſe confidence he had acquired. If this attachment then be thus ſtrong, what muſt be the character of thoſe who are able to deſtroy it? It is true, deſire of property, or tyranny may lead to diſtant climes; but few, except thoſe whoſe characters are abandoned, whoſe conduct is ſtamped with infamy, whoſe lives are forfeited by the ſentence of a righteous law, whoſe moral principles are annihilated, and whoſe minds revolt not at the perpetration of horrid deeds, will relinquiſh the ſoil of their birth, with an expectation and deſire of returning no more. There may be exceptions, but they are few, when compared with that maſs of vice, corruption of morals, and depravation of mind, which at leaſt have flowed into this nation. Indeed what individual will forever reſign his country, whoſe proſpects are bright, whoſe means of acquiring property permanent, and whoſe path to honor and confidence open and direct? This deliniation of the general character of aliens, will appear correct, after we ſhall have compared it with that they have here exhibited.

If attachment to country be ſo ſtrong, what dependence can be placed on foreigners in time of danger, eſpecially if it threatens us from the ſtate to which they originally belonged? They will enliſt with an enemy, if the conditions offered are better than thoſe of the ſtate in which they reſide; for after abandoning their own country they are bound to others by no ties but thoſe that are temporary. The ruin of nations employing mercenary armies will be an eternal memento of this truth. Should there be war between their native and adopted countries, the only reſort of the latter is to expel them from its limits, becauſe it may find an enemy in its vitals, when leaſt prepared for defence. Nations, which are enemies, not only uſe open warfare to diminiſh each others ſtrength, but reſort to expedients, which, though ſecret, are not diſgraceful. Should aliens therefore be promiſed by their ſtate an honorable reinſtatement in its favor, and an amneſty for the paſt, they would betray the cauſe of their adopted country without reluctance. Nor is this always requiſite.—The recollection alone of the pleaſures, the amuſements, and the friends of infancy and youth will often deprive a nation of the confidence of its naturalized ſubjects. Add to theſe reaſons for verſatility in foreigners, the pecuniary rewards which an enemy may offer, and a natural repugnancy to fight againſt the country of our birth, though deſtitute of every other principle, and a people can have nothing to hope, but every thing to dread from them in time of war.—How many inſtances of patriotiſm, compared with thoſe of treachery, can any nation boaſt of in an adopted citizen? Where can be found to enterwine round the brow of any naturalized ſubject, the laurels of glory, which adorned the temples of Winkelried, a native of Switzerland? That great and good commander, ſeeing at the battle of Sempach, that the Swiſs could not break through the Auſtrians, becauſe, forming a cloſe battalion, they preſented a front, covered with ſteel, and briſtling with pikes and lances, ſays: "my friends, this day will I give my life to procure you the victory. I only recommend you to my family." Then forming his men like a wedge, placing himſelf at the point, and commanding them to imitate HIM, he marched, and with his hands, he ſeized the pikes of the enemy, and threw them on the ground.—Their phalanx was broken, themſelves defeated, and Switzerland ſaved from ſlavery. Happy land, had ſuch a ſpirit animated thee, and ſuch men commanded thee, when attacked by the myrmidons of Bonaparte! But eaſy is it to find the reverſe of this picture. The hiſtory of aliens, entruſted with power, is the hiſtory of treachery. When victory was almoſt within the graſp of the Volſci, their general deſerted them. The favor of the Perſians could not retain ALCIBIADES, after his country permitted his return. In America the character of gen. Lee was not free from ſuſpicion.

But want of dependence on foreigners is not the only evil which may happen to a ſtate. They are the channel through which foreign influence may freely flow to diſtract its councils, or, if excluded, to obſtruct the executions of its meaſures. The miſeries, which the ſmaller ſtates of Europe now feel, need no poignancy to awaken them to this truth.

Manufactures are requiſite to commerce, and commerce to the acquiſition of wealth and power. A ſimply agricultural nation cannot attain a degree of power to which commercial nations arrive. America may haſten the improvement of her manufactures by the ſettlement of aliens; but it will not be acknowledged that the ingenuity of her own inhabitants is not amply ſufficient to perfect theſe arts as faſt as her real intereſt requires. Very great advantages ought to be derived from them to encourage their ſettlement, ſince the evils they introduce into a ſtate are ſo ſerious and alarming. The revocation of the edict of Nantz, which gave a new ſpring to manufactures in England and the Netherlands, may be inſtanced to ſhew the impolicy of

excluding foreigners from our nation. But what was useful to them may be destructive to us. Before that period, manufactures in those countries were in infancy; in this they are not. The subjects expelled from France by that impolitic measure, were the most useful and industrious part of the nation. Instead of such citizens, we gain only the dregs of society, the outcasts of the earth.—Already has our hospitality been repaid in insurrection against the government. America needs not the aid of foreign renegadoes to assist her in improvement. Her genius and experience can unfold the mysteries of art and science. She can people her wilds with her own sons, a hardy and virtuous race. It might once be beneficial to her to encourage emigration; but now has it become a poison, which will soon produce her dissolution.

These remarks concerning aliens and their character are opposed by the sentiments of the president in his first message to congress. He observes, "Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years is a [illegible] to a great proportion of those who ask it; and controuls a policy, pursued from their first settlement, by many of these states, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives from distress that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers, arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? The constitution indeed has wisely provided, that for admission to certain offices of important trust a residence shall be required, sufficient to develope character and design. But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to every one, manifesting A BONA FIDE purpose of embarking his life and fortune permanently with us?" This authority we should not have dared to question, were it not that we have equally as eminent an authority in our favor. It is the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia, written when he had probably no idea of obtaining the presidency, and when there were much stronger reasons for the naturalization of aliens, than at present. We need nothing to confirm the truth of the observations, we have made but this; for it contains reasons against their naturalization, which the president himself cannot answer. True philosophic consistency! With it we shall introduce our next number. HUME.

From the Boston Chronicle

"THERE IS NO NATURAL RIGHT THAT ONE MAN SHOULD HAVE MORE PROPERTY THAN ANOTHER; THESE THINGS ARE MERELY CONVENTIONAL!!!—and if individual States are agoing to erect themselves into bodies corporate, to demand a more thorough equalization of State rights, *it is high time* that individual persons should demand a more just EQUALISATION OF PERSONAL CIRCUMSTANCES!!—Begin anew, start fair, and see who comes out foremost in the second heat!!'

In one of the above base sentiments (says the Walpole paper) the gentleman who edits the Repertory, a valuable paper printed at Boston, and its editor a gentleman, "a scholar, and a ripe and good one," makes the following remarks:—

The foregoing extract should be printed in capitals in every paper in the United States—Not that the sentiments is at all astonishing to the attentive observer of events, but as it prematurely discloses to the view of the incredulous, to the *moderate* federalists, and the honest democrats, the object of the party that have gotten the Government of the Union under their controul.—This object is the division of property; the plunder of the rich; which, of consequence, involves their proscription and murder.—Let the question be repeated, "Are the mercantile Gentry of Essex ready to shell out? Is Mr. Crowningshield* ready to divide his wharves, and stores, and ships, with Parson Bentley's parish?—Are the mercantile Gentry of this town ready to shell out? How is it with you Messrs Fellows* and Brown?" Or are there not more than half a dozen merchants among the party who have any thing of consequence to shell, shall they go clear, and recourse be made to others? Is Mr. Bodom* prepared to divide his paternal inheritance with Mr. Fletcher the ribband weaver?—How many house lots can be formed out of Mr. Austin's* Cambridge speculation? How many victims of oppressed humanity can be accomodated in the house of Governor Sullivan?—Do not start, gentlemen. The division of property is proclaimed to be the object of your party; but you expect to escape; you think the plundering and sanguinary scene is reserved for the Essex Junto, and other Federalists———poor innocents! as Mr. Burke styled the Duke of Bedford—you do not perceive that the moment you attempt to oppose the violence of your party, they will hold you as cheap as they hold Gov. M'Kean or Pierce Butler, and every other man that dares attempt to stem the muddy torrent of faction?—Pains will probably be taken to qualify and retract this doctrine—but it will stand on record—to every honest and industrious citizen, who is content with the allotment of Heaven and his own earnings, read and remember it,—It is the clue to the conduct of the whole Jacobin party—it may and be resolved into "*hatred of the rich and successful and a desire to divide their property.*" The spirit is discernable in many of the Democratic newspapers in the Union—it is now boldly avowed; let indolent Federalists, and honest Democrats, ponder on these things."

*Leading Democrats in New-Hampshire.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

QUERIES

Relative to a War with Spain.

As there seems to be a probability of a national difference with Spain, every good citizen must deem it incumbent on him to consider the matter maturely, and to weigh all consequences well before he gives his voice on one side or the other. As the time is hastening when the national legislature will open its sittings, and some measures will be proposed by our government for the sanction of the representative body: this is the moment of deliberation and enquiry. It is impossible that a war with Spain, whose possessions lie so closely round about us: whose interests are so intimately blended with those of a still more formidable nation, France, should be productive of slight or inconsiderable consequences. War with any state, however insignificant, should make the governors of every nation pause, but, in the present state of European policy, there is no foreteiling where the tide of hostility, when once set in motion, will end. Our commerce, our genius and our institutions constitute us, in the strictest sense, a member of that body whose main trunk is spread over Europe, but whose principal branches are extended over all the borders of this western world.—War is a whirlpool, which gathers all those nations round its centre. Hitherto we have with great difficulty, and with marvelous good fortune, kept ourselves from being involved in its current.—Surely there should be most cogent reasons to induce us wantonly to trust ourselves within its reach, and to part with that sweet tranquility, those inestimable benefits which we have hitherto, for so long a period enjoyed.

With deep impressions of the infinite moment of the question should every man sit down to examine it. Before he enquires into the decisions of abstract justice, before he considers whether we have been treated by the Spanish government in a manner consonant to rigid equity or not, he will weigh well the consequences which war will bring along with it. He will ask with anxiety and earnestness, what is to be gained, and what is to be lost by such a war?

Spain *itself*, is to us, a transmarine nation, but as colonies and detached territories are contiguous to our own. He will first confine his view to Transatlantic Spain.—With that our only intercourse, at present, is of a commercial nature.—We should, therefore, consider how our trade will be affected by a war. What do we now receive from the European dominions of Spain, What effect have these receipts in, furnishing employment to all those artizans who are connected with the building and fitting of shipping? What effect have they on the fortunes of our merchants, and through them, upon the general wealth of the community? What effect upon the public revenue?

What is the nature and value of the commodities, of either foreign or domestic product, which we export to Spain, and what is the various and complex effect on the condition of individuals, which this trade already produces? Is there not a present scarcity of corn in Spain? Shall we not, in case of the continuance of peace, have, in our own hands, the supplying of their wants, and will not this be a source of immense advantage to us, in every form in which trade can benefit a nation? Is not flour our staple article of commerce? That article which we have the means of manufacturing to an almost unlimited extent, and the production of which has a more powerful effect than any other on our real wealth, happiness, and population.—Could there be any period at which a war with Spain would prove more deeply injurious to our true interests as a nation of farmers and millers, than the present?

We should then consider, whether Spain be not capable of inflicting direct and positive injuries, by annoying our trade with their ships of war and their privateers. Contemptuously as we regard them, as a naval and military nation, let us not forget, that stations and opportunities may compensate, in a large degree, the want of fleets and armies.—Let us consider that we are a nation of husbandmen and traders; our traders setting the plow to work, and are enabled in their turn to sell and barter by the plow—that the West Indies are the grand emporium where a vast portion of our commodities are exchanged. There is our market, whether the products of our lands and husbandry are carried, and from whence all that can make our home comfortable, is brought back. In the great highway to this market are the Spaniards posted, in the impregnable fortress of Havanna.—Within sight of the very towers of this fortress are our ships in their voyage out and home obliged to pass. From thence may the watchful enemy descry them, and rushing out, in pinnaces and barges, make them an easy prey.

Even in our immediate neighbourhood the Spaniards occupy stations from which they may effectually annoy. Their posts in east and west Florida, are situated as if on purpose to molest and intercept our intercourse with the Tropical Islands, and with our new Empire on the Mississippi.

What a poor and deceitful consolation is it that these ravages may be, in some degree, prevented or diminished by arming our merchant ships and beating off the petty enemy, whom only to be armless, makes formidable. This may be lessening indeed, but it is not annihilating the evil: for to what amount will the additional expences of naval equipments arise? What will be the cost of the needful arms, ammunition and men? On whose expences will this cost ultimately fall? Will it not fall, in the enhanced price of all West-Indian commodities, on the farmer and mechanic, and in the subsequent rise of all provisions, on the whole community.

A still poorer consolation is it that we may retaliate on Spanish subjects, for admitting that we can molest and pillage their trade and their people, this considered as mere retaliation, will afford us but the wretched and infernal satisfaction of revenge, but it does not fill the empty purse; or build up the ruined fortune, or abate the exorbitant price of the necessaries of life.

Some may indeed question this conclusion, and observe that our privateers may pillage the Spaniards in the West-Indian and European seas, and thus we may reimburse ourselves for all our losses, incurred by the suspension, or pillage of our own trade.

Let it be enquired what the nature of the Spanish trade, whether that between the parent country and the colonies may not be concentered or suspended, or protected in such a manner as, for the most part, to baffle all our force and all our stratagems.

But what genuine citizen would not abhor, what enlightened statesman would not depreciate, the riches that are gotten by the plunder called privateering. The wealth of a nation is lessened by the influx of money, if prodigality and vice keep pace with it, and how notorious is it, that wealth gotten by privateer-men begets profligacy, presumption and waste, and leaves all those concerned in it sunk deeper than ever in wretchedness and poverty.

But perhaps it may be said the Spanish posts may be seized.—This cannot be done without soldiers and ships of war, and can it be done, even by their assistance. Let us sit down and count the cost.—I do not mean the mere money, which it is the fashion with exasperated patriots to despise when it comes in competition with what they call honor, but the cost in lives. Let us also consider the incidents of a campaign in the woods and bogs of Florida, and especially the probability of success against maritime fortresses, well defended by ramparts and men, and still better by the horrors of the climate, and a trackless wilderness. As to the grand post from which the enemy can harm us most it is absolutely inaccessable to our attempts. The most formidable naval and military power in the world, Great Britain, expended thousands of lives and millions of money, half a century ago, in gaining momentary possession of Havanna.

But supposing the conquest of the Floridas effected, it must either be restored at the conclusion of hostilities, in which case all the lives and all the money previously expended in obtaining and preserving it, will be thrown away, or it will become a permanent possession, that is, we shall enlarge an empire already of unwieldy magnitude; we shall multiply the seeds of foreign war, and intestine animosity; we shall put to new hazard the integrity, unity, and peace of the American empire.

These are the considerations to which every good citizen will give close attention. To give a satisfactory reply to these queries, would be a public benefit. If no body better qualified shall give us that satisfaction, an attempt will be made more amply to elucidate this interesting subject by.

POPLICOLA.

From the New-York SPECTATOR.

The Marquis and the Major.—The assertion of the Spanish minister to major Jackson, that "war was the wish of the present administration of the government of the United States, cannot be believed. The marquis no doubt thinks so; but must have been misinformed, or hastily adopted an opinion, without examining the grounds of it. Mr. Jefferson has always shown himself to be of a pacific disposition, more inclined to the "multiplication" than the destruction of the "different races of men;" he obtained Louisiana without bloodshed, and he would not kill a fly even though bit it him. The gun boats which are building under his direction, ought to be accounted signs of war. No: It is said, has been blown, by the late gale at Savannah, "into a corn-field;" and were she in the "tempestuous sea" with all the others which are building, the contest would be very unequal with the ships and frigates, which the marquis says "the king his master" might order to infest our coasts.

The editor of the Albany Register has proved, in his paper of the 25th Sept. that Mr. Jefferson meditates no hostility. "Mr. Jefferson (says he) since his accession to the presidency, has maintained that cool, dignified and honorable system of neutrality that bespeaks the profound politician as well as the true American." This testimony, from one who is called *Aurora Borealis*, and whose corruscations give heat as well as light, must be allowed to outweigh any thing which the marquis has said, or may hereafter say.

The story is idle, that Mr. Gallatin, being a great financier, wishes to provoke a war, in order that he may get hold of the Spanish mines, and fill the treasury of the United States. His plan is more sure; by selling the stock of the United States, and by the deep study of *economy*—By disbanding John Adams's army—by purchasing Louisiana, and then sending troops to take possession of it—by the abolition of the judiciary system—by fitting out Mr. Monro, first for Paris, and then for London—by building a few *gun boats* instead of *the seventy-fours* which had been ordered under the "reign of terror"—with other things which might be mentioned—immense sums have been saved, and so much money accumulated that the salaries of the officers of government need not be lowered, but may be conveniently raised.

It appears then that the marquis has been some how or other egregiously deceived. The threat of Mr. Jefferson may bring him to some acknowledgment: "I shall use (says he) their contents (major Jackson's letters) in due time and place for the benefit of our country." A spirit is discernable in this declaration which may produce happy effects. DETECTOR.

FOR SALE,

On the third day of January next, on the premises,

MY TRACT of LAND in the county of Goochland, adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Miller, Mr. Gideon Mims, and others, containing between five and six hundred acres, about 3 miles from the court-house, 3 from James River, and 2 from Captain Josiah Leak's manufacturing mill, in a wealthy and agreeable neighborhood. The buildings are good and in repair; large and extensive orchards of all kinds of fruit, and is sufficient to work 10 hands, and in good or for cropping. Sixty or seventy bushels of wheat will be sowed in good time. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, and a deed of trust on the land as a further security.

On the same day and place, will be sold, about 150 barrels of CORN, the crop of FODDER, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. on 6 months credit, the purchasers to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. WALTER COLES.

Hanover, October 8, 1804. law13t

FALL GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ship Susan & Polly, from London, and the ship Mary, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, October 6, 1804. 6w

SALES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold, on Thursday next, at the Vendue Office of the subscribers, at eleven o'clock, positively without reserve, for cash, for the benefit of the Underwriters,

One Trunk, No. 24, (WG) containing superfine BOMBAZETTS & DURANTS,
One Bale, No. 18, (WG) containing superfine CLOTHS and KERSEVERES.
} Damaged on board the brig Susan and Polly, Captain Liddard, or Seargent, from London.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. m.

Richmond, October 8th, 1804.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	38s cash.
Wheat,	7s to 8s do.
New Flour, (superfine)	42s to 43s6 do.
Old do. do.	37s6 do.
Corn,	36s to 37s6 do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l do.
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9 do.
Bacon,	7 1-2d do.

DIED—on the 25th ult. Mrs. —— McCRAW, wife of Samuel McCraw, esq. of this city, attorney at law.

——, on Saturday last, the 6th inst. JAMES HAYES, Esq. in his 44th year. The virtues of hospitality and benevolence were conspicuous traits in this gentleman's character. He was ever just and correct in his various dealings with the world—a tender husband, an affectionate parent, a humane master, and a friendly neighbor.

A letter from a gentleman at Natchez, dated August 15, says—"The whole province of Louisiana from the Balize to Nachitoches, Apelusa, &c. are nearly in a state of rebellion; they are dissatisfied with the present mode of government, and declare they will be a state, enact laws for themselves, appoint their own governor, &c."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

(Concluded from our last.)

In those states, where a general ticket or assembly vote were first thought of, adopted and acted upon, it will be remembered, there could have been no such improper, party-object in view, as the election of so great and important an officer, as the first representative, the first magistrate of the American people, contrary to the consent and desire of the majority of that people, fairly and actually obtained, from a proper vote.—WASHINGTON! the almost universally adored WASHINGTON, was then the candidate: or, rather, the prominent and supereminently conspicuous character, looked up to and pointed at, from every quarter of the United States, for that office: And the love and unanimous voice of the whole American people, in two successive elections, unite in proving, that the name of WASHINGTON stood in no need, of any improper party-intrigue, to decide the choice. In most of the states too, where those modes of election were then fallen on and pursued, their territorial boundaries were narrow and confined, in comparison to some of those where they were afterwards carried into operation, on that noble and national, retaliation principle;—and therefore were those modes not equally objectionable in those states, and at that time, with the same systems in Pennsylvania and Virginia (two of the largest states in the union) expressly with a view to party purposes.

I do not mean to advocate the principle of such elections, even in the least objectionable degree: since, abstractedly, they cannot be justified in any degree, under our present republican system of government: Yet, I must contend, that there was a very evident difference between the adoption of such principles, at that day, under all the circumstances that then presented themselves, and a resort to them for the purposes avowed, in the late violently contested election, which involved conflicting, political opinions, of the most important cast: and that too, by those who professed the most fervent regard for principles of the most opposite complexion. There being no immediate inducement of a party kind, in the great election of a first magistrate, and the territorial extent of the states first adopting those modes of election being small in a comparative degree, and, consequently, not rendering an immediate personal knowledge and choice by the people in the election of electors so entirely impracticable on a general scale of election; it may be fairly inferred, that inadvertance, if not a mere matter of convenience, and not design, had a principal share in the commencement of these modes of election;—if it be not said, that the contest in the choice for a vice-president had its proportionate weight: And, in that case, it is a fact, which cannot be denied, that New-York was among the first to adopt a legislative vote, with a view to the election of Mr. Clinton in preference of Mr. Adams; the well known consequence of which, immediately after, was, that Mr. Adams, on the retirement of general Washington from the presidency, was elected to that important office, solely against the will of those who had contrived that mode of election in New-York—which ought to have operated, forever after, as a salutary lesson or friendly admonition to those, who were willing, for the sake of a mere temporary gratification, to introduce and establish principles, destructive in the end, of the very main object, whose permanence of support they professed most to have at heart!

With such an example before their eyes, and having obtained the ascendency, not only in the particular object for which those destructive modes of election were resorted to, but in every way that superior powers among contending parties are desirable;—having thence, no necessity for retaliation left, no justification on the score of self-defence to offer; what blind infatuation can induce them, what party bigotry excuse them, beyond all those boundaries of necessity even, thus obstinately to persevere in continuing at this day, so abominable a system? The states, it was hoped, were generally beginning to see the impropriety of those modes of election; and were beginning to be prepared, it is believed, for some uniform mode, less injurious to the rights of the people and the true and genuine principles of a real representative, republican form of government; but the improper effort made in Pennsylvania (where the first attempt was made to correct the error) to continue the general ticket mode of election; and the resort to it in Virginia, where the proper method by districts had before been preferred, were measures ill calculated, at that particular time, to restore the immediate rights of suffrage to the people in the other states, and thereby produce an election of a chief magistrate on the only true and actual basis of republicanism; the voice of the majority, fairly and equally collected from every quarter of the union! On the contrary, the effort in Pennsylvania, even at that day, had nearly deprived the people of that state entirely of their vote; and the continuance of one or the other of these modes, in all those *republican* states where there is the least division in favor of federalism (when the democrats in their electioneering fever for altering the constitution have it so much in their power to establish one uniform, district mode) has, in all probability, riveted these retaliating principles of election, through all the future ups and downs of parties, on this devoted country, forever;—the consequences of which are easily to be calculated from the well known tendency of an immediate deprivation of the people's rights, and the constant operation and powers of intrigue over the instability of republicanism—ever dependent on popular opinion, and much more subject to be improperly wrought upon, when the objects of such intrigue are reduced to the narrow compass or confined to the single principle of elections by a general ticket or the state legislatures!—For, why are small bodies and a few members of any political institution, esteemed more dangerous to liberty and good government, and more susceptible of aristocratic movements, than larger bodies and a greater number of members? Because, in the first place, they are further removed from that minute knowledge of, and interest in, the *people's* most immediate rights; and, secondly, because there is less for intrigue and corruption to do, fewer risks of every sort to run, and of course, an easier task to accomplish, in every respect, over the small than over the large, and over the few than over the many.—And, what are the legislatures of the different states, in an election of such importance, but trifling and small

in comparison to the whole body of the American people? What the number of the states, taken as single districts in that election, when compared to the whole of those states, when laid off in the lesser districts of one to every elector throughout the union? as was intended, there can be no doubt, by the constitution, in this first and greatest of all appointments for the general good!

But, above all; besides all those undeniable and irresistable arguments, in favor of those states which first adopted those general ticket and legislative votes, at a time when their principles were less understood and contained much less of party design, than the time at which they were adopted by Virginia and Maryland—it is a matter of the utmost importance to the subject, to hold in constant recollection, that the party last adopting them, claim to themselves the exclusive merit of supporting those very principles of republicanism, which, on the other hand, the same methods, in another party, were calculated to overthrow! Hence, not only the improbability of counteracting improper aristocratic tendencies thro' the same means by which they are promoted; but, another very serious consideration occurs here, on the subject of their perpetuation. By these means, that party have now gained the ascendency, in the general administration of our national government; which, having employed to no better purpose on this all important subject, than just to endeavor to reduce those elections to their proper standard of the exercise of the people's real individual rights, thro' district elections, in those states* where the majorities are against them, and to continue them in others, where the majorities are in their favor—affords no very favorable data on which to calculate the probability of the restoration, or original establishment of the immediate, individual rights of suffrage, in the *people*, on this very important and interesting choice! *Republicans*, so confident and assuming on the subject of the exclusive purity of their own intentions (who thus neglect to establish right principles, while in their power) have little right to expect them from those they accuse of opposite dispositions; should the capricious freaks of that fickle Goddess, popularity, they so much worship, chance to place her affections, once more, on their political rivals. It may therefore, clearly be inferred, from these strong proofs of their real attachments to the people's rights and interests, that they are as willing, even as they accuse others, of maintaining those very principles, which are in time, by their own former predictions, to wrest from them every vestige of their liberties!

And yet, citizens of Virginia! people of America! or you who call yourselves republicans, and freemen at least! are you still blinded to that approaching reality, by the delusive shadow of the most flattering expectations? Are you already willing, and prepared, to surrender up your actual and substantial rights, for the more empty sound of hollow professions? Remember, that the important election of president and vice-president, by electors, is, at least, one remove from the people. The choice of those electors by the legislatures of the states, or by general ticket elections (which is nearly the same thing, or at any rate, is not by the people in their more minute and immediate capacities of interest, information and inclination) may be considered, at least in effect, as one remove more from that original and genuine source, whence alone can flow, for any time, a pure and unpolluted course of representative, republican government. In which, we are told (by a still higher authority, with some people, than the constitution itself) "a jealous care of the right of election *by the people*, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided," is to be considered as part of the "creed of our political faith; the text of civic instruction; the *touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust.*"—A very different *touchstone of services* indeed, in a willingness, much less a desire, to serve in the highest capacities of authority, under a sacrifice of that *very right of election by the people!* which is, in fact, to become the destroyer, in the hands of others, of those very maxims (*when put to practice*) which the same person has lately given us, with so fine a theoretical and rhetorical *glow*. And the very people who call themselves republicans, will be answerable (as they have been the accessaries) when the pleasing effects, produced by such a barefaced system of inconsistencies, and miserable and corrupt intrigue, which it is calculated and intended to produce on a particular, personal object, shall have passed away; and the certain and more lasting consequences, of a permanent establishment of such principles, thro' the *noble objects* of retaliation and revenge, shall have succeeded—which is, indeed, already nearly the case, we may with propriety conclude, when we come to compare the transactions already the consequences of such a system of elections, with things of similar complexion in other countries.—In the commencement of the French revolution, the people were tantalized and flattered with the establishment of *their rights*. In confirmation of the holy *right of election by the people*, we first saw the "registers *ordered* to be opened" for the very ludicrous and farcical purpose of voting for the person as "consul for life," who had thus invented and ordered this new mode of *choosing*, where there was but a single object of choice presented to the view. Soon after, as might have been expected from the flattering success of the first experiment, we again see the same "registers directed to be opened," to afford the people another opportunity (*tho' for the last time*) of voting for the same person as emperor, with his heirs forever!

Let the people of Virginia then, when they come to vote at this *single ticket* election remember this noble termination of the "*right of election by the people*" in France. Let them vote (*as it is called*) for the person intended to be continued in office by it, *for life*—nay, let them vote for HIM AND HIS HEIRS FOREVER—though the descent be of somewhat *difficult* and *precarious* delineation, as in France.—But let them not insult their country with the troublesome repetition of the same contemptible farce or mockery of freedom, while they are laying, in fact, the undeniable foundation of its most tragical end! In a word, let them no longer tell us of the necessity of a constant and rapid rotine in the importat office of president, while they are fabricating and practising every possible scheme, for continuing, not only the same man in that office, but all *his particular friends and favorites*, in others, to the unlimited extent of his particular gratifications and desires!!

* Massachusetts and New-Hampshire; whose territories are small, and electors to be chosen few, in comparison to Virginia and Pennsylvania—Massachusetts now 19—Virginia 24 electors.

Extract of a letter from one of our captive fellow-citizens, dated Tripoli Prison, May 4, 1804.

"I mentioned to you some time since what the English consul had told me, that he had obtained leave for me to live with him, but that the burning of the Philadelphia frigate by our squadron had irritated the bashaw against us, and made him retract the permission which it seems had been granted with so much reluctance. Since that the consul has gone to Malta, having been preremptorily ordered to leave this regency. I feel very little disposed to regret his dismissal, at least in him I have lost no friend, notwithstanding his professions and affected friendship. His conduct towards us on our arrival at this place was far from being friendly. Instead of coming forward as he ought to have done, to console us under our misfortune and alleviate our necessities, we knew not for several days that there was such a man in Tripoli. Instead of being with us as his humanity ought to have dictated was his duty, he was basely couching at the throne of an unprincipled tyrannical usurper, and with the most despicable humiliation congratulating him upon his good fortune in obtainning so valuable a prize as our ship, and so many slaves thus suddenly becoming his! With regard to what he said of having obtained permission for me to live with him at his house, I am very much inclined to think he never broached the subject to the bashaw, he never mentioned it to me until he knew that such a thing was next to impracticable. His dismissal was a circumstance rather to be rejoiced at, for should another consul be sent here, he may be a gentleman, and coming from Malta will no doubt be made my friend by Sir Alexander Ball. Should such be the case, and we continue here any time after peace, or after the negociation for our ransom is finally concluded, I shall then probably live with him, and will have it in my power to tell you something about this barbarous country and its ferocious inhabitants. As it is now we are as much secluded, and as closely confined as any of the Bashaw's women. It is said there are many circumstances in this city and its neighbourhood well worthy of seeing, the ruins of ancient pillars, triumphal arches, &c. &c. But we might remain here twenty years and not know more of them, except by report, than you who I hope will never see the place. There is a triumphal arch in this city which I have seen, the workmanship is finished in a very superior style, and the figures in bas relief of bold and beautiful execution. The latin inscription is in some parts much defaced, and what is legible is in such detached and imperfect parts, words, and letters, that it would puzzle a profound antiquarian.

"It is in general supposed that our squadron intends to bombard this place sometime in the course of the approaching summer. Should such be the case, we shall all be removed with the royal family and be confined in the country palace. Although the Bashaw has no very sincere regard for us, yet so soon as this town is attacked by our squadron, he will take care to have us removed to a place of safety. I hope in God we shall yet have another crack at him. I don't think we should ever again be made prisoners to the Bashaw of Tripoli."

A letter from an officer, late of the United States frigate Philadelphia, dated Tripoli, March 28, 1804, mentions, that an Impostor had appeared there who pretended to be authorised by Commodore Preble to negociate for the ransom of the prisoners; that he was closeted some time with the Bashaw upon the business; but understanding that the Constitution was expected off that place, and apprehending detection, he abruptly broke off the negociation and took his departure. He was on board the vessel which sailed from Tripoli under British colours, and was captured by the Syren, but he escaped in a boat to Malta.

The same letter mentions "the Commodore write us, that the ship we chased in, and which was the cause of all our misfortunes, he has since captured, and upon investigation proves to be a Pirate under Ottoman colours; and that the captain of her, who was extremely active in plundering us, with several of her crew, have been condemned as Pirates and I hope will ere long pay the forfeit of their lives. The writer also says, it is said that Bonaparte has written a long letter with his own hand to the Consul here, warmly in our behalf.—When the French Consul received his dispatches, he went off to the Constitution and remained on board the frigate several hours; he was also closeted with the Bashaw and Minister till after midnight.

"Since the dismissal of the English Consul we have for very obvious reasons grown into favour with the Bashaw. A few days since Captain Bainbridge was at the Palace, and the Bashaw being in a very good humour, kindly told him that whenever he wanted to amuse himself with a view of the sea, to let him know, and the balcony fronting the sea should be fitted up."

A letter from the same, dated April 20, 1804, says "our squadron so closely blockades this port, that few vessels can enter or depart, and those that are bound here generally clear out for some other place so as to deceive our cruizers—consequently we do not hear often from our squadron and seldom have a conveyance for our letters to America.—My turn of walking out generally comes round two or three times a week, when we take a ramble into the country, most commonly to the Bashaw's Gardens; the flower garden to the Country Palace is not laid out with any taste, and the flowers in it are of the most common sort; but the Orange Orchard adjoining it is delightful beyond what you can imagine and where we lost two or three hours under the shade of the orange trees, enjoying the cheerful fresh air and feasting upon the most delicious fruits."

WASHINGTON, October 5.

The following letter, communicated to the Secretary of State, is published at the request of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

SIR,

Having been absent from Philadelphia for these 18 days past, and travelled far into a part of Virginia, where I had no opportunity to see the late newspapers from the northward, it is but to day on my return to Washington, I have been apprised of a publication highly injurious to my character, which under the garb of sworn evidence has been made by a certain W. Jackson, of Philadelphia, in the paper of which he is the editor, called the Political Register.

Had the said evidence appeared isolated, with no other weight but the name of the editor and the circumstances of his deposition, I would have treated his malicious attack with the silence of contempt, as all the facts therein related, *even when true*, would not prove I had violated the laws of this country nor the duties of my station, but a letter from the President of the United States to Jackson having been circulated along with his evidence, this circumstance alone, although the President does not express his opinion upon the subject, stamps this affair with a degree of importance, it would otherwise have been divested of.

For this reason and for the respect I owe to the President of the United States, to this government and to myself, I have thought proper in thus addressing you, to enter into the explanation of this transaction, innocent in itself, consonant with the laws of the country, proper in my station, and which cannot be disfigured even by the artifice of insidious malignity.

In a country where the liberty of the press prevails, its use must be a shield of defence, as it is an instrument of attack. This is consonant with justice and congenial with the principle of equal rights, it is then legal to establish a defence by the press against the attacks made through the medium of the press. This sacred principle of self-defence is as inherent to political states, as it is to individuals, and when an offence is thus made against a sovereign which cannot be brought into a court of justice, it is not only *the right*, but also, it is the duty of the representative of that sovereign or nation to repel the attack with the same weapons, which are made use of for his injury—

Were the foreign ministers to be deprived of this right, enjoyed by every individual who breathes the air of the United States, they would be reduced to the sad condition of *distinguished slaves* in the very centre of the land of liberty. For some time past some of the Philadelphia newspapers had published paragraphs and circulated comments about the existing differences between the king of Spain and the United States, mutilating facts, altering circumstances and drawing false conclusions highly contrary to the character of justice and generosity so often and so magnanimously proved by the king, my master—I myself was pointed out as the author of some letters from Cadiz and Madrid, although I never knew of them but by the newspapers, and with the same injustice, an abusive paragraph against the President was since attributed to me; thus the public mind was poisoned with incorrect accounts and obnoxious conclusions—under such circumstances I believed then, and *I believe now*, it was not only *my right*, but also my duty to check the torrent of impressions as contrary to truth as to the interest of my country. Being very well acquainted with the great influence of public opinion in a popular government as is that of the United States, with a just intention of bringing the subjects of discussion under a forcible point of view which had been carefully concealed, and presenting them to the public eye under new aspects, and apprehending that the editors who had previously espoused a party on the qustion would refuse to insert in their papers my intended publication, I thought that Mr. Jackson among others would not perhaps have the reluctance which I anticipated in the former, I requested him to call upon me and having acceded to my request, after a desultory conversation about the news of the day, of Mr. Pinckney having called for his passports (my apprehensions of the rash step) and the detriment which would arise from a war between two nations invited by their reciprocal interests to the preservation of peace, I told him he could do more good to his country by advocating peace, than by the warlike principles, he was proclaiming in his paper—I dwelt awhile upon this topic and finished by bringing forward the *only object* of our meeting, and telling him that if so disposed, I could give to him for publication, explanations and elucidations which could not fail to be favorable *to the cause of peace*, and that for his trouble he would have the *acknowledgement that would be proper*; those were my only words upon this head in all the course of our conversation, in this offer I had in view but the just compensation which is due to an editor of a newspaper full of advertisments as Mr. Jackson's for the room that my intended essays would have occupied in his gazette, or a reward for his labor if he was to take upon himself to couch my ideas in a more correct language than I could do it myself.—Surely the honor of a man who is in the habit of retailing the space of his paper by *lines* should not be hurt at a just compensation which was offered, when it was questioned of occupying some columns of it, and Mr. Jackson is less excusable in the perversion of my meaning (converting *under oath* a mere surmise of his into the affirmation of a fact) as I repeatedly told him, "*Sir, this is not a diplomatic intrigue, it is a plain case, and if there was any thing dishonourable in it I would be the last man to propose it, and you would be the last man to whom it would be proposed by me.*" Why Mr. Jackson has omitted in his affidavit these expressions of mine, so illustrative of my true meaning, is better known to himself, but if he is a man of honor I defy him to deny them; and leave to your consideration, Sir, if it had been my intention to persuade a person to an improper conduct I would have been so awkward as to bring the sentiments of the most scrupulous honor before his eyes; it is then evident that Mr. Jackson has perverted the meaning of the conversation offered, and this is the more ridiculous as the only thing which *in rigour* was contemplated by me was the mechanical part of his office, that is the printing of my publications; it could be apprehended that a foreign minister would risque an intrigue to bribe directly or indirectly a high officer of a crown, depository of the secrets of state and director of its measures, but to bribe Mr. Jackson, the Editor of a newspaper whose sheets are scarcely to be seen across the waters of the Schuylkill and the Delaware, without a place in the Government, without personal influence, to bribe him for the typographical publication of ideas which were not *his own*, by their nature perfectly harmless and legal, is a conjecture only to be suggested by a wicked heart or a miserable head. I repeat that the only apprehended refusal of the Editors who had espoused a side of the question contrary to my ideas determined me to call on the said W. Jackson; but altho' I consider him a man of some talents, he is highly deceived if he supposes I could mistake his pen for the key to the temple of Janus.

Where is then what he so very politely is pleased to term *my infamous purpose*? Is it in the elucidations or explanations proposed? Surely not as he knew very little of them, and even if known they were perfectly innocent. Was it in their tendency? that is impossible when their object was by his own confession *the peace and advantage* of our two countries; was it in the attempt of publishing them? it is demonstrated that in such circumstances I have not only the *right*, but it was even my *duty* to do it; was it in the tender of the compensation? it is evident there was no more indelicacy in this proceeding than there is in the offer or the present of a fee to a lawyer or a physician; where is then the offence to Mr. Jackson's honor or to the rights of his country?

If Mr. Jackson has proceeded with a culpable levity and affirming *under oath* that he had penetrated my *infamous purpose* when it is evident he had *completely mistaken it*, he has been not less incorrect in asserting *upon oath* that I had mentioned to him *to have myself received a letter* from New Orleans, which stated there was a letter at that place in Mr. Jefferson's hand writing which declared that if the settlers between the Mississippi and the Rio Perdido would raise the American colours they should be supported. No, sir, *it is not true* altho' given under oath by Mr. Jackson, that I had received such a letter. I only told him in the way of conversation, and not for any other purpose whatever, that *there were* in Philadelphia one or two letters from New Orleans, mentioning the above account. I never informed him *I had received one*, as in reality this was not the case; that such letter or letters, under the above mentioned date, have been written from New Orleans is a fact known by some people in this city. *I myself have seen one of them* directed to a very respectable person in Philadelphia, and if authorised by him I would mention his name, but after the President's declaration I am convinced of the falsehood of the assertion and persuaded that calumnies can be invented and propogated with the same facility in New-Orleans as they are done in Philadelphia.

This, Sir, is the history of this transaction, ridiculously magnified by Mr. Jackson who has presented it to the public, with as much solemnity, as if he had discovered the gun-powder plot or the conspiracies of Fiesque and of Bedmar—all the heinous crime is that I wished to make use, with decency and decorum of the *incontestible right I possess* of self defence applying it to my sovereign and to my country; the intended elucidations have since appeared in other papers under the signature of Graviora Manent, and by the perusal of those essays, you may easily judge if their contents are of a nature to bribe Mr. Jackson with *any acknowledgement*, as he declares in his evidence, or if there is in them to be found a single expression contrary to the respect due to the government or to this country; the use I have made of the liberty of the press cannot be disputed without attacking the constitution, as the law does not consider in its salutary restrictions the publisher but the publication, and if this does not infringe the law, it would be a criminal attempt to restrain any person in the United States from the exercise of this sacred right; this is, Sir, what was intended to be done and has since been done by me: my means have been just and legal, my object pure and benevolent, and can only give offence but to persons, who groaning under pique and disappointment, establish their expiring hopes of retrieving their shattered fortunes, on the public calamities of a war, for such persons the doctrine of advocating peace cannot be but *high treason*.

I would have demanded from this government the punishment of the said Jackson, for the offence of converting a mere surmise of his into the affirmation of a fact, and employed under his perverted idea an infamous and defamatory language, had I not anticipated that when the particulars of this letter shall be known to the public I shall be completely avenged by the severity of his feelings.

Although the vindication of my conduct exclusively belongs to my King and government, a favorable opinion of the good people of America is far from being indifferent to me. For the reason and for the degree of interest and importance that the circulation of the President's letter has impressed into this affair, I have thus condescended publicly to notice an *incorrect* affidavit with unjust and abominable conclusions. With sentiments of high consideration,

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant.
EL MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

James Madison, Esq.
Washington, October 2, 1804.

P. S. I have reserved to the last what Mr. Jackson has mistakenly introduced to imply that I had assumed a contemptuous style by refusing to term the *administration* "*the government*"

On this head I am particularly desirous of vindicating myself, as it is so foreign to my disposition. In truth during the debates of Congress in 1798, I learnt the difference between the two terms, and in speaking to Mr. Jackson, I mentioned the administration and added "not to say government," thereby meaning to distinguish between the administration and the three branches of the Legislature which constitute the government.—Thus this apparently disrespectful language evinces only the cautious precision of a foreigner.

So many misconstructions, if they had not been given upon oath, I could not have suspected of being accidental.

*** *The Marquis de Casa Yrujo requests those editors, who have inserted Mr. Jackson's statement, in justice to him also to insert the above communication.*

Mr. GILBERT RICKS—

SIR,

YOU are hereby notified, that on Friday the second day of November next, at Goochland courthouse, I shall proceed to take the deposition of Joseph Gray, to be read as evidence in my suit (as assignee of George Slaughter) against you, now depending in Albemarle court; at which time you may attend, if you think proper. Y'rs.

WM. O. ALLEN.

Williamburg, October 4th, 1804. law2dNo.

Musical Instruments tuned.

JONATHAN DYKE,

At the City Hotel.

WHO has been regularly bred to the business, offers his services in the above line.—Finger and Barrel Organs, Piano Fortes, Harpsichords and Spinets, tuned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.

☞ He also teaches the Piano Forte.

Richmond, October 8, 1804. 2*

RANAWAY from the subscriber yesterday morning, a very likely well set MULATTO BOY, about 17 or 18 years of age, by the name of PARIS, who has been brought up as a house servant. He went off without any clothes but those he had on, and they cannot be particularly described, except his over jacket, which was a short round one, of striped Virginia cloth.—He has a scar on his forehead, which was occasioned by a wound he received when very young, and a remarkable one on the back of one of his hands, (it is believed to be the right) from a burn.

As he was seen shortly after he eloped, at the ferry at New Castle, there is no doubt but he intended for Richmond, from whence he may probably attempt to go off by water.

A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for the apprehending and conveying him to the subscriber, or on the delivering him to Mr. George Turner, at the Bell Tavern in Richmond.

ROBERT POLLARD.

October 6, 1804.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A Brick Lumber House,

ON the Cross-street, leading to Shockoe warehouse, now occupied by Taliaferro & Dickerson. Possession to be given the 1st of October next. For terms apply to

Marcus Elcan.

July 28 eawtf

To Rent,

FOR one year, poſſeſſion to be delivered on the firſt October next. two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouſes, ſituated near the Baſin and contiguous to the moſt buſy part of the town.

They will be rented ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the perſons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authoriſed to leaſe them.

July 24th, 1804. tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the Weſt, by the river Neuſe on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the Eaſt, and by a ſtraight line from the firſt to the laſt mentioned water courſe on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almoſt a perfect ſquare; better than one half of the tract conſiſts of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the diſtrict of Hillſboro' is better calculated for raiſing ſtock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a moſt excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling houſe, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition ſuitable to the accommodation of a genteel family.= There is alſo on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding ſeveral thouſand buſhels of grain. If the whole tract ſhould be tho't too large for one purchaſer, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Poſſeſſion may be had this fall as ſoon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be ſown earlier if deſired by the purchaſer. Such perſons as may be diſpoſed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Bennehan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillſborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

The full-blooded English Stallion

and most complete running horse

TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the upper end of Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.

THOMAS BRANCH.

Auguſt 7th, 1804.

A new Publication.

Just received at *William Prichard's Book-Store*,

C. F. VOLNEY'S

VIEW OF THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

With Maps and Plates.

September 7.

MYER MARKS,

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting business in the Croſs-ſtreet, oppoſite the Bell Tavern, and ſolicits a ſhare of the public patronage. He pledges himſelf to thoſe who will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, that he will execute their work with neatneſs and dispatch, and flatters himſelf through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general ſatisfaction, and ſhall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the beſt materials, and has now on hand ſome handſome work finiſhed in the neateſt manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be ſtrictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to thoſe who may wiſh to have their work done in the London ſtile, that he can execute the ſame equal to any from London.

☞ The higheſt price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 10.

NOTICE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

At Hanover court houſe, on Wedneſday the 24th day of October next, will be expoſed to ſale at Auction,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND;

ONE of them containing 775½ acres, more or leſs, and is commonly known and called by the name of BIBB'S TRACT, part whereof lies in Goochland and part in Hanover.

The other Tract contains 100 acres, more or leſs, and lies in Hanover. The ſubſcriber believes that the latter Tract is commonly known by the name of FENTON'S PLACE. Both Tracts adjoin each other, and will be ſold together. Theſe Lands are about 22 miles from the city of Richmond, in a healthy ſituation and an agreeable neighborhood.

The ſale will be made by virtue of a deed of truſt from Thomas Thompſon and Jane Iſabella his wife, and Wm. Du-Val, to George Yuille, dated the 22d of March, 1796, and recorded in the general court in June following, to ſecure the payment of a debt due from the ſaid Thomas Thompſon to Murdock, Fearns, and Co.—and which deed of truſt the ſubſcriber was authoriſed to carry into effect, by a deed of aſſignment made between him and the aforenamed Thomas Thompſon and George Yuille, dated the 23d day of January, 1798, and recorded in the general court the 13th of November following. The terms of ſale are—one third of the purchaſe money to be paid down at the time of ſale—one third in 12 months—and the other third in 18 months from the day of ſale. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required, as alſo a deed of truſt upon the land—and a deed of conveyance with ſpecial warranty will be executed to the purchaſer, by CHARLES COPLAND.

Richmond, Sept. 10th, 1804. lawtds.

Notice!

All persons indebted to the

eſtate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherſt county, by Bond, Note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to come forward immediately, and diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be diſcharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r. of John Dawſon, dec.

Auguſt 10th, 1804. 3m.

TICKETS

IN THE

Richmond Academy Lottery,

For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

Just Received,

And for ſale by the ſubſcribers, a large aſſortment of the following Articles, which will be ſold very low for cash, or on a ſhort credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large aſſortment of Callicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parafols.
Black, blue, yellow and ſtriped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muſlins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Caſſimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe, kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the ſmall ſum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the uſe of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth ſtreet, Philadelphia;

WHICH will poſitively commence drawing at the State Houſe in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for ſuch tickets as may remain for ſale during the drawing, or the caſh advanced for them on allowing a ſmall diſcount. From the great proportion already ſold, it is expected that the tickets will ſoon be raiſed to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thouſand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thouſand,*		3,000
1	*two thouſand,*		2,000
1	*one thouſand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*ſeven,*		42,000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the* 10*th day,*		500
1	15*th,*		500
1	20*th,*		500
1	25*th,*		500
1	30*th,*		500
1	35*th,*		500
1	40*th,*		1000
1	45*th,*		1000
1	50*th,*		1000
1	55*th,*		1000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the laſt day, when there ſhall be only* 600 *tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes.*	*dolls.*	90,000

Conſiderably leſs than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the cloſe of the drawing—ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

*** Tickets for ſale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 85, South Second-ſtreet
Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Cheſnut-ſtreet; or

ADAM PREMIR,
No. 134, *South Sixth-ſtreet;*
ANTHONY HOOKEY,
Corner of Green and Third-ſtr.
CHARLES BOWMAN,
No 16, *Bud-ſtreet,*
} *Commiſſioners.*

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addreſſed to either of whom, poſt-paid and incloſing the caſh, will be duly attended to.

Auguſt 24th, 1804. ep23t.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ſhip Edward and Charles from London,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching ſeaſon.

HE expects an additional ſupply, to complete an aſſortment, by the ſhip Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will diſpoſe of on his uſual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Inſtruments of the above deſcription, on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any imported, and on more reaſonable terms.

Muſical Inſtruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ſtreet, or at Wm. Davidſon's.

July 17th, 1804.

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter caſks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spaniſh Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swediſh Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Flatant Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Bliſter'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; aſſortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 25.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EDUCATION.

THE Truſtees of Wincheſter Academy acquaint the public, that the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, the uſe of the Globes, Euclid, and the practical branches of the Mathematics are taught in the Academy, by the principal maſter and his aſſistants.

The ſchool is provided with Globes and Maps, for the uſe of the lower claſſes; with Teleſcopes, and an electrical Machine; with an Air Pump, Eudiometers, and other parts of a chemical and philoſophical Apparatus, for making the uſual experiments on air, and exhibiting the properties of different elaſtic fluids.

In their examinations of the School, the Truſtees have been highly pleaſed with the plan of teaching, and the proficiency of the pupils, and are extremely happy in adding, what they believe moſt greatly increaſe the utility of the inſtitution, that Judge White will, in future, deliver in the Academy, a courſe of Lectures on the Laws and Conſtitutions of this State, and the United States.

These Lectures will commence annually on the firſt Monday in December, and continue until the laſt of the ſucceeding March; and it is confidently believed that every exertion in his power will be made by that gentleman, to render his Lectures beneficial to his pupils, and worthy of public patronage. JOHN SMITH,

President of Truſtees.

September 21ſt, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber having formed a connexion with JOHN L. LESUEUR, which will commence on the 8th day of October next—and in order to cloſe his preſent buſineſs, he will, on Thurſday the 4th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, at his ſtore, offer at public ſale, the whole of his preſent

STOCK OF GOODS,

conſiſting of Old Madeira and Port Wine; Rum, Brandy and Gin; Loaf and Brown Sugar; London Brown Stout; Imperial and Young Hyſon Tea; and almoſt every article in the Grocery line.

JAMES FISHER.

☞ The terms of the above ſale—for all ſums under $50, caſh—above and not exceeding $150, 60 days—and for all ſums above $150, 120 days credit, for notes with approved ſecurity.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. m.

Richmond, Sept. 27, 1804. 3t

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia for a law to paſs eſtabliſhing a Town on the lands of Mathew Harvey and William Mitchell, in the county of Botetourt on James River—alſo for building a Toll Bridge acroſs James River, adjacent to the ſaid town.

Botetourt, Sept. 22, 1804. 3w

FULL-BRED HORSES

FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber, being very ſucceſsful, for ſeveral years paſt, in breeding Horſes from the beſt Engliſh Turf Stock, has now for ſale, about 20, of unexceptionable blood, conſiſting of BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, from four to one years old:—Among them are three very fine imported Mares, and covered by Dragon and Sterling the laſt ſeaſon. Warranted Pedigrees of them all will be ſhewn. They are very healthy, and in fine condition, and well worth the attention of any gentleman, who wiſhes to get the beſt blood. If they are not ſold at private ſale, they will be ſet upto the higheſt bidder, at the Bowling Green, on the ſecond Tueſday in November next. One third of the money will be expected on the day of ſale, one other third in ſix months after, and the remainder in twelve months. The ſubſcriber has alſo three very fine Engliſh STALLIONS, to be ſold at the ſame time and on the ſame terms, among them the famous horſes Dragon and Archduke.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Sept. 15th, 1804. (tNov 13.)

RAN AWAY

FROM the ſubſcriber on the 13th laſt month, a Mulatto Slave named GEORGE, a large ſtout man, about 6 feet high, 34 or 35 years of age, has been uſed chiefly to working on a farm; his dreſs when he left me I am unable to deſcribe, as he had a variety of clothing, which he carried with him, but I recollect he wore an old white hat, pretty large. He pretends to be a Methodiſt, but he is an artful villain, very fond of ſpirituous liquor, and when intoxicated, talkative and remarkably impertinent. He will endeavor to paſs for a freeman, and may, for ought I know, produce a counterfeit paſs in my name, or the name of Miſs Elizabeth Harriſon, to whom he belongs, but hired to me in February laſt for one year. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS reward if he is delivered to me at this place, or FIFTEEN if ſecured in any gaol in Virginia, beſides any reaſonable extra expences. He formerly belonged to Mr. Robert Wood, near Wincheſter, and has been ſeen ſince he left me in Frederick county, enquiring the road to Falmouth and Richmond.

ANDREW WODROW.

Romney, Hampſhire county, Sept. 20, 1804. 3w

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has opened a

BROKER's OFFICE

IN one of the apartments above Mr. Burr's ſtore. All buſineſs confided to him will be tranſacted with ſtrict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

☞ It is the wiſh of the Editor of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER to engage an individual well qualified to *Report the Debates of Congreſs.* Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requeſted.

Editors of papers are requeſted to inſert this advertiſement a few times.

At a meeting of the President and

and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Thurſday October 4th, 1804—

"RESOLVED, That the Bank commence diſcounts on Tueſday next.

"RESOLVED, That the Preſident, Caſhier and other Officers of the Bank, proceed to buſineſs on Monday next in the ſenate room of the Capitol.

"RESOLVED, That it is expected, that any houſe or firm conſiſting of more than one perſon, ſhall make a declaration of the names and ſurnames of the perſons who compoſe ſuch firm, and that each of the perſons who reſide in Richmond or Manchester, compoſing ſuch firm, ſhall ſubſcribe the firm book, and inſert therein the names of his partner or partners."

J. BROCKENBROUGH, Caſhier.

N. B.—Perſons applying for diſcounts muſt lodge their Notes at the Bank on the Monday and Thurſday of every week. J. B.

ALMANACS

—For 1805—

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SALES AT AUCTION,

Without reſerve, for approved indorſed Notes at 3 and 6 months.

The Subſcribers will begin to ſell, on Tueſday the 16th October next, a very large and valuable aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

SUPERFINE, fine and coarſe Cloths and Caſſimeres.
Chintzes, Callicoes and India Cottons.
Men and Women's ſilk, thread, cotton and worſted Hoſe.
Marſeilles, Dimities and Jeans.
Bombazetts, Durants and Wildbores.
Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' Hats.
Ladies extra. long and ſhort ſilk and Kid Gloves.
Bandannas, cotton and ſilk Handerchiefs and Shawls.
A moſt complete aſſortment of Cutlery.
Hardware and Plated Ware, &c. &c. &c.

The ſale will continue from day to day until the whole are ſold.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. v. m.

Richmond, Sept 28, 1804. eptds.

To be sold at Public Auction, on

Saturday the 8th day of December enſuing, on the premiſes, that ſpacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the eſtate of *Lewis Burwell,* eſquire, deceaſed, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The Houſe is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largeſt and moſt airy in the city; alſo, a good paſſage below, and dry cellars: It has a ſtrong and handſome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are ſeveral acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore uſed as a paddock, all under good incloſures. The ſituation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two ſides, extenſive and beautiful water and land proſpects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other ſides, by ſtreets. This property furniſhes an eſtabliſhment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city ſo near the Capitol and ſeat of buſineſs, and muſt be daily encreaſing in value. Terms of ſale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in purſuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on intereſt, for objects of ſome years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the debt, upon the ſame being ſatisfactorily ſecured and bearing an intereſt, enſured to be punctually paid, from the date of ſale.

In caſe of diſappointment in the intended ſale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be proviſionally engaged. The houſe is enſured and premiums fully paid up. The ſubſcriber, reſiding near the property, will ſhew it to any who may deſire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,
Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804. tds.

NOTICE.

JOHN DUNSMURE,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and and the Public, that the GROCERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on by him, will, in future, be conducted under the firm of

Dunsmure & Turner,

who have on hand, a general aſſortment of ARTICLES in that line, which they offer for ſale on reaſonable terms.

All thoſe indebted to John Dunsmure, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle their accounts.

Richmond, 1ſt October, 1804. 4tp

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Poſt-Office, Richmond, October 1ſt, 1804.

A.—WILLIAM Alſton, 3; Richard E. Armiſtrong, Obediah Archer, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, Henry Anderſon, John Andrews.

B.—Ely Bennett, Mrs. Betty C. Baſſett, Mr. Blackwell, Alexander Blackwood, Samuel Brooks, Carter Braxton, Moſes Bates, John D. Blair, Cunningham Burton, David Boles, Ferdinand Bury, Thomas Baker, Anderſon Barrett, James Bradley, Miſs Ann Brend, Nicholas Bryce, jun. Wm. Burns, Richard Beal, Samuel Burtch, Richard Burns, William Bell.

C.—James Cowling, R. Canton, Patrick Conway, captain John Clark, William Coleman, John Crafton, William Clarkſon, Thomas Cowles, 3; Thomas Charlton, George Clark, George Cox.

D.—Peter B. Davis, William Dandridge, Peter Drew, Richard Dunlavy, John Duboyce, John Duke, Mrs. Mc Donald.

E.—William Elder, Mr. Euſtaff.

F.—William Fontaine, Mrs. Oney Fariſs.

G.—John Gilchriſt, honorable John Guerrant, James Gignilliats, Hickeſon Grabbs, Everit Gay, George Gairdner, Mrs. Elizabeth George.

H.—Andrew Haines, David Hoop, Miſs Roda Hood, James Hendley, Alexander Hare, Thomas Harris, Daniel Hawes, George W. Hill.

K.—Andrew Kidd, Pitmen Kidd.

L.—Edmund Lacy, Wilſon Lumpkin, Miſs Polly Lee, James Lankford.

M.—John McNeilly, Archibald McMillon, D. Myers, Samuel McCraw, William McKenzie, his excellency James Monroe, his honor Robert Mitchell, 2; Mrs. Rebecca McManarra, Mrs. Eliza A. Mayo, Miſs Betsy Miller, Martin Mimms, 3; captain Daniel Maſon, Jeſſe Michaux.

N.—Robert Niſbet, William Nettles.

P.—Charles Purcell, John Pendleton, Mrs. Mary Phepoe, William Poinſter, Letty Parker, Walton Pearſon, Ann Patton, John Potts.

R.—Barnard Reynolds, Richard H. Richardſon, 2; George M. Roots, John Royſter.

S.—Miſs Martha H. Syme, Henry Smith, William Savage, Lynn Shackleford, 4; Thomas Sully, 2; Wm. Sanderſon, James Swan, Robert Smith, Matthew P. Sterdevant, Rufus Soel, captain John Seabrook.

T.—Miſs Sally Turpin, Edwin E. Toney, Robert H. Taliaferro, Richardſon Taylor, Frank Thornton, Edward Trent, Richard Thompſon, Reubin Turner, jun. Robert Turner, 4; John Taylor.

V.—Abraham B. Venable, 2; Peter Vanwoick, Mr. Vandiegle, John Vandeslice.

W.—John Warner, H. L. Wight, Robert Watkins, Baxil Wood, general James Wood, Thomas Williamſon, Ephraditus White, Samuel Woody, Stephen White, Samuel White, George Winſton, Willis Wills, Edward Walford, Jeſſee Wherry, Thomas Wade, James Williams, Charles Whitlock, John B. Walton, Mrs. Lucy B. Winſton.

Y.—William Young, 2; Richard Young, 2; Mrs. Lucy Young.

Z.—Charles Zehmer.

MARKES VANDEWALL, p. m.

*** Thoſe gentlemen who have been kind enough to receive ſubſcriptions for "The Virginia Magazine, or Monthly Miſcellany," are requeſted to return liſts of ſuch names, as they have been able to obtain, ſo ſoon as convenient, as the firſt number will certainly make its appearance on the firſt day of December next. There will be at leaſt one elegant Copperplate Engraving attached to each number.

J. DIXON.

Richmond, Oct. 1ſt, 1804. 3t.